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EXECUTED WITH NECESSITY AND DESPATCH.

A FLEET MARRIAGE.

BY AN IRISHMAN.

Lady C. was a beautiful woman, but Lady C. was an extravagant wench. She was single though rather poor excepting youth. Like most pretty females, she had looked too high, and estimated her own loveliness too dearly, and now she refused to believe that she was not as charming as ever. So no wonder she still remained unmarried.

Lady C. had about five thousand pounds in the world. She owed about forty thousand pounds so, with all her wit and beauty, she got into the Fleet, and was likely to remain there.

Now, in the time I speak of, every lady had her head dressed by a barber; and the barber of the Fleet was the handsomest barber in the city of London. Pat Phelan was a great admirer of the fair sex; and where's the wonder? Sure Pat was an Irishman. It was one very fine morning, when Phelan was dressing her captivating head, that her ladyship took it into her mind to talk to him, and Pat was well pleased, for Lady C.'s teeth were the whitest, and her smiles the brightest in the world.

"So you're not married, Pat," says she.

"Divil an inch! your honor's ladyship," says he.

"And wouldn't ye like to be married?" again asked she.

"Would a duck swim?"

"Is there any one you'd prefer?"

"Maybe, madam," said he, "you never heard of Kathleen O'Reilly, down boyant Donegal? Her father's cousin to O'Donaghew, who's own steward to Mr. Murphy, the under-agent to my Lord Kingstown, and—"

"Hush!" says she; "sure I don't want to know who she is. But would she have you, if you asked her?"

"Ah, thin, I'd only wish I'd be after thyring that same."

"And why don't you?"

"Sure I'm too poor!" And Phelan leaved a prodigious sigh.

"Would you like to be rich?"

"Does a dog bark?"

"If I make you rich, will you do as I tell you?"

"Mille muthers! your honor, don't be tantalizing a poor boy."

"Indeed I am not," said Lady C. "So listen. How would you like to marry me?"

"Ah, thin, my lady, I believe the King of Russia himself would be proud of that same, have along a poor divil like Pat Phelan."

"Well, Phelan, if you will marry me to morrow, I'll give you one thousand pounds!"

"Oh! whalaboo! whalaboo! sure I'm mad or enchanted by the good people," roared Pat, dancing round the room.

"But there are conditions," says Lady C.—

"After the first day of our nuptials, you must never see me again, nor claim me for your wife."

"I don't like that," says Pat, for he had been ogling her ladyship most desperately.

"But remember Kathleen O'Reilly. With the money I'll give you, you may go and marry her."

"That's true," says he. "But then the blarney?"

"I will never say it against you, my dear lady," says he. "Once a mother, you must take care of your son, and never go telling all the story."

"Divil a word I'll ever say."

"Well then," says she, "there's ten pounds." Go and buy a license, and leave the rest to me; and then she explained to him where he was to go and when he was to come, and all that.

The next day Pat was true to his appointment and found two gentlemen already with her ladyship.

"Have you got the license?" says she.

"Here it is, my lady," says he; and he gave it to her. She handed it to one of the gentlemen who viewed it attentively. Then calling in her servants, she turned to the gentleman who was reading.

And sure enough in ten minutes Pat Phelan was the husband the legal husband of the Lady C.

"That will do," says she to her new husband, as he gave her a hearty kiss: "that'll do. Now, sir, give me my marriage certificate." The old gentleman did so, and, bowing respectfully to the five pound note she gave him, he retired with his clerk; for sure enough, I forgot to tell you that he was a parson.

"Go and bring me the warden," says my lady to one of her servants.

"Yes my lady," says she; and presently the warden appeared.

"Will you be good enough," said Lady C. in a voice that would call a bird from a tree, "to send me a hackney coach? I wish to leave this prison immediately."

"Your ladyship forgets," replied he, "that you must pay forty thousand pounds before I can let you go."

"I am a married woman. You can detain my husband, but not me." And she smiled at Phelan who began rather to dislike the appearance of things.

"Pardon me, my lady, it is well known you are single."

I tell you I am married."

"Where's your husband?"

"There sir!" said she, pointing to the astonished barber; "there he stands. Here is my marriage certificate, which you can peruse at your leisure. My servants, yonder, were witnesses of the ceremony. Now detain me one instant sir, at your peril!"

The warden was dumb-founded and no wonder. Poor Phelan would have spoken out neither party would let him. The lawyer below was consulted. The result was evident. In half an hour Lady C. was free, and Pat Phelan, her legitimate husband, a prisoner for debt to the amount of forty thousand pounds.

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in the horizon, and immediately the stars and stripes of our national banner are unfurled from our flag staff, sending a wave of emotion through the town. Many families are hoping that it is the ship in which their friends are to return, and all are hoping for tidings from the absent. Soon the name of the ship is announced. And then there is an eager contention among the boys to be the first bearer of the joyful tidings to the wife of the captain, for which service a silver dollar is the established and invariable fee. And who can describe the feelings which must then agitate the bosom of the wife? Perhaps she had heard nothing of the ship for more than a year.—Trembling with excitement, she dresses herself to meet her husband. "Is he alive?" she says to herself, "or am I a widow, and the poor children orphans?" She walks about the room unable to compose herself sufficiently to sit down; eagerly she is looking out the window and down the street. She sees a man with hurried steps turn the corner, and a little boy hold of his hand. Yes, it is he. And her little son has gone down to the boat and found his father. Or, perhaps, instead of this, she sees two of her neighbors returning slowly and sadly, and directing their steps to her door. The blood flows back upon her heart.—They rap at the door. It is the knell of her husband's death. And she falls senseless to the floor, as they tell her that her husband has long been entombed in the fathomless ocean.

This is not fiction. These are not extreme cases which the imagination creates. They are facts of continual occurrence—facts which awaken emotions to which no pen can do justice. A few weeks ago, a ship returned to this island, bringing news of another ship that was nearly filled with oil; that all on board were well; and that she might be expected in a neighboring port in such a month. The wife of the captain resided in Nantucket, and early in the month, with a heart throbbing with affection and hope, she went to greet her husband on his return. At length the ship appeared, dropped her anchor in the harbor, and the friends of the lady went to the ship to escort the husband to the wife from whom he had so long been separated. Soon they sadly returned, with the tidings that her husband had been seized with the coast fever of the island of Madagascar, and when about a week out, on his return home, he died, and was committed to his ocean burial. A few days after I called upon the weeping widow and her little daughter in their destined home of bereavement and anguish.

ANXIETIES OF THE SAILOR'S LIFE.
BY THE REV. MR. ABBOTT, OF NANTUCKET.

The man was speaking a few days ago of the emotions with which he was overwhelmed, when he bade adieu to his family in his last voyage. The ship in which he was to sail was at Edgarton, on Martha's Vineyard. The packet was at the wharf which was to convey him from Nantucket to the ship. He went down in the morning and saw all his private sea stores stowed away in the little sloop, and then returned to his home to take leave of his wife and children. His wife was sitting at the fire-side, struggling in vain to restrain her tears. She had an infant a few months old in her arms, and with her foot was rocking the cradle in which lay another little daughter about three years of age, with her cheeks flushed with a burning fever. No pen can describe the anguish of such a parting. It is almost like the bitterness of death. The departing father imprints a kiss upon the cheek of his child. Four years will pass away ere he will again take that child in his arms. Leaving his wife sobbing in anguish, he closes the door of his house behind him. Four years must elapse ere he can cross that threshold again. One sees not upon this island has passed but seven years out of forty-one upon the land.

A man said to me a few evenings ago, I have been married eleven years and counting all the days my husband has been at home since our marriage, it amounts to but three hundred and sixty days. He is now absent, having been gone fifteen months; and two years more must necessarily elapse before his wife can see his face again. And when he shall return, it will be necessary to visit his family for a few months, when he will again bid them adieu for another four years.

I asked the lady the other day how many letters she wrote to her husband during his last voyage. "One hundred," was the answer. "And how many did he receive?" "Six!" The inevitable rule is to write by every ship that leaves this port, or New Bedford, or any other port, that may be heard of, for the Pacific Ocean. And yet the chances are very small that any two ships will meet on that boundless expanse. It often happens that a ship returns, when those on board have not heard one word from their families during the whole period of their absence. Imagine then the feelings of a husband and a father, who returns to the harbor of Nantucket, after a separation of forty-eight months, during which time he has heard no tidings whatever from his home. He sees the boat pushing off from the wharves which is to bring him the tidings of weal or woe. He stands pale and trembling, peering the deck, overwhelmed with emotions which he vainly endeavors to conceal. A friend in the boat greets him with a smile, and says, "Captain, your family are all well." Or perhaps he says, "Captain I have heavy news for you, your wife died two years and a half ago."

A young man left this island last summer, leaving in his quiet home a young and beautiful wife, and infant child. That wife and child are now both in the grave. But the husband knows not, and probably will not know of it for months to come. He perhaps falls asleep every night thinking of the loved ones he left at his friends' little home. "I am a married woman. You can detain my husband, but not me." And she smiled at Phelan who began rather to dislike the appearance of things.

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GIVE Y

in Lincoln, and *Loco-focism* everywhere.—What persecuted thing the poor whigs are.—Apropos—Mr Berry of Thomaston has given to Mr. Perkins the cognomen of "the little grey coon," of the House.—Argus.

THE DEFACALATION—RUM, RIOTING, WINE, WOMEN AND RUIN—AMBITION WITHOUT BALLAST.

The disgrace of McNulty carries with it a touching and striking lesson. From the public accounts of his life, it appears that he is yet a young man—not over thirty years of age—having a beautiful, amiable, and accomplished wife, and several children.

His great difficulty has been a want of moral strength. This was not so perceptible until he arrived at Washington. There he soon got into the hands of low-pot-house politicians, scoundrels gamblers, and lewd women. His race was soon run. The result of entrusting some \$300,000 to such a man may be easily imagined. In his drunken hours, he would very readily use it as his own, and perhaps suppose it to be his own—and that without the animus that goes to make an embezzlement. With generous profusion his hand was open to all those who professed to be his friends—forgetting that his hand contained nothing but government money. The result might have been calculated with the certainty of a problem.

The moral is a short one:—*Let those who cannot take care of themselves keep clear of an active political life.* Its glare and excitement have ruined thousands of immature young men. Port. American.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

The seal of secrecy has not yet been removed from the treaty between the United States and China, but a letter from Mr Cushing to the secretary of state, giving its substantial provisions, has been published, and we prepare for this morning the following abstract of its contents. Mr Cushing calls attention to the fact that throughout the document a style of perfect equality between the two nations has been observed, and specifies several provisions contained in it, which are not embraced in the English treaty. These are—

1. The tariff is amended by the reduction of the duties on some articles of American production, and by fixing with greater precision what goods are contraband or subjects of monopoly; while in the English treaty the emperor may prohibit or obstruct the import or export of whatever he pleases. No modifications are to be made in this tariff without the consent of the United States.

2. By the English treaties the consul is security for the payment of duties, and is bound to prosecute all infractions of the revenue laws of China. By Mr. Cushing's treaty the duties are payable in cash.

3. New provision is made for the trade, from port to port, in China, so that a ship, having landed part of her cargo, and paid duties at Canton, may go to any other port, and pay no additional duties, and goods landed, and having paid duties at one port, may be re-exported to any other port without paying new duties.

4. Due provision is made for the dignity and security of consuls or other U. S. officers.

5. Goods may be landed from time to time, paying duties only as they are landed; and vessels may depart, if they please, without breaking bulk.

6. U. S. citizens are to have all needed accommodations at each of the five ports.

7. Provision is made for giving instruction to Americans in the Chinese language, and the purchase of books is legalized.

8. All Americans in China are to be deemed subject only to the jurisdiction of their own government, both in criminal matters and in questions of civil right.

9. U. S. citizens in China are placed under the special protection of the Chinese government, which engages to defend them from injury and insult.

10. The neutrality of our flag, in case of war between China and other nations, is fully guaranteed.

11. Provision is made for the relief of vessels stranded or driven into port, on the coast, and for the restoration of property seized by pirates in the Chinese seas.

12. Equality in correspondence between the citizens of the two nations, and consideration of their respective citizens, are secured.

13. No presents are to be demanded by the government by the other.

14. U. S. ships of war and their commanding officers, are always to be hospitably received at the ports of China.

15. Provision has been made for a friendly relation between the two governments.

16. Citizens of the United States engaged in any contraband trade are to receive no protection from their government, nor is the American flag to be used by other nations to cover the violation of the laws of China.

Mr. Cushing, in closing his communication, remarks that this treaty, which is called, from the place at which it was concluded, the treaty of Wang Hiya, in the new provision it makes, confers a great benefit on the commerce of the British Empire; for the supplementary English treaty stipulates that any new privileges conceded by China to other nations shall be enjoyed also by England, and there is a similar provision in the treaty of Wang Hiya; and thus, whatever progress either government makes in opening this vast empire to the influence of foreign commerce is for the common good of each other, and of all Christendom.—*N. Y. Courier.*

INFLATIVENESS.—A man and his wife at the River, have been burnt to a crisp in consequence of going to bed drunk and leaving the Representatives, we hope this question will be

Gov. Shunk of Pennsylvania, has the following paragraph in his inaugural, which we earnestly hope he and his State will live up to.

"If there is one distinguished trait of character in our citizens, it is that of living within their means, and honestly paying their debts; and if there is one certain result in the working of representative system, it is that the character of the government is incidental with that of the people. By the application of this truth, which is equally simple and certain, our duty, under existing circumstances, is rendered as plain as it is obligatory. The credit of our State must be redeemed. We are urged to the performance of this duty, not only by our fidelity as representatives, but also by the principles of sound morality, by our honest pride as Pennsylvanians, and by our obligations to the Union to maintain and elevate the national character."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 4, 1845.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

Every politician be he Democrat, or Whig, or Abolitionist is determined to immortalize himself on the subject of Annexing Texas to the American Union. The grand absorbing question of the day, both in this State, and the United States, is this question of Annexation. Texas—Texas! TEXAS, is heard in every place—in almost every man's mouth,—is the dog-bear of some, the favorite pet, and hobby of others.

For our own part we have often declared in favor of Annexation—immediate Annexation. This was one of the questions among others, on which we made issue in the recent Presidential contest. The question was decided by the people, in favor of Annexation. The grounds of Annexation were presented to them, in all parts of the Union. When they decided that James K. Polk, should be the next President of the United States, they decided, that it was constitutional, expedient and right, to annex Texas, and, not only that, they expressed an emphatic desire that it should be done at the earliest practical period.

Our opponents say that the people have not decided in favor of Annexation. We assert as positively that they have. The whole Presidential vote was over two Millions seven Hundred Thousand of which,

Mr. Polk had 1,372 164
Mr. Clay had 1,810 611
Mr. Birney had 61 059

giving to Mr. Polk, a majority of 454, over all. This small majority may be looked upon as a very quicke. But when we remember that a very large proportion of the Southern vote which was given to Mr. Clay, was given to him on account of his supposed friendliness to the Annexation scheme, we may safely assert that the people declared in its favor. So far therefore as the people of the United States are concerned the question of Annexation, is settled and the terms, and conditions, are the only points at issue.

Several things of importance enter into the question of Terms, viz: The Boundaries, —the Debt of Texas—and the question of Slavery. The Boundary and Debt, of Texas, were disposed of without much difficulty, and in a satisfactory manner by the Resolves which recently passed the House of Representatives. But the question of slavery was not disposed of, in this happy manner; but was the cause of some division in the vote, among the friends of the scheme.

Henry Clay, said, in his Raleigh letter of April, that three fifths of the territory of Texas would naturally fall into free States.—

Mr. Birney, in his speech, in the Senate, about two fifths of this territory will

be Free,—one fifth will be Slave,—the other two fifths will be Free, or Slave Territory just as the people of that territory may decide.

This it seems to us is not an unfavorable disposition of the question. When we look at the Slave States and see that in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, Slavery is diminishing from causes inherent in its nature, and when we look at the vast territory of Iowa and Missouri which will eventually be made into Free States, and especially when we look at the immense numerical strength which the Free now possess over the Slave States, we have not the least reason to envy the South, or fear her power.

Since, therefore, Annexation has been decided upon by the people, and since the question of Slavery has been so well disposed of by the Resolves which have passed the House

or two may soon be passed upon by the Senate and receive the sanction of the U. S. Government.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

JAN. 25.—In the Senate convention was proposed for filling vacancies in its Valuation Committee. Four gentlemen were chosen to fill these vacancies, viz:—Stephen Woodman, Daniel C. Emery, Leavitt Lotrop, and Josiah Merro.

House.—The House concurred the Senate in discharging the Committee or the Judiciary from further consideration of the Order inquiring into the expediency of taxing horses, sheep, and oxen, in the town where they are left on the first day of May. The Order was referred to the Committee on Finance. Went into Convention with the Senate to fill vacancies in the Valuation Committee.

JAN. 27.—In Senate. Resolve passed in favor of Sabine Neptune. Mr. Holmes submitted certain Resolves in relation to a reduction of postage.

In the House, Mr. Barnes called up the memorial of John Neal in relation to French Spoliations prior to 1800. A Resolve was introduced in aid of the memorial. Notice was received that James White, State Treasurer elect, had filed his Bonds, and was ready to be qualified.

JAN. 28.—Senate. Bill passed to incorporate the Trustees of Litchfield Academy.

House.—The Resolves in relation to French Spoliations were passed to be engrossed. A Resolve in favor of Augustine Haines (granting him pay for serving as Attorney General in the absence of that officer) came up, and after some debate, passed to be engrossed. The majority Resolutions in favor of the Annexation of Texas, having been passed by the Senate, came up, and the question was on concurring with the Senate.

Mr. Blaney moved to strike out the 2d, 3d, and 4th Resolutions, and insert the following:

Resolved, That the recent Presidential canvass, the annexation of Texas to the United States, and the grounds of said annexation were placed upon the declared sentiments of James K. Polk.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to give their support to such measure as shall be calculated to insure the success of the object: agreeably to his known and expressed resolution.

The motion to strike out prevailed, Yeas 61, Nays 56. Motion was then made to insert Blaney's substitute. It was rejected, Yeas 10, Nays 106. The Resolves were then indefinitely postponed.

JAN. 29.—Senate. The Texas Resolutions came up from the House indefinitely postponed. Motion was made to non-concur the House, and insist upon their former vote. The motion was sustained, Yeas 18, Nays 6.

Mr. Frye presented the following Order:—

Ordered, That the Joint Standing Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire, if any, and what alterations or additions are necessary to be made in the law now existing in relation to the appeals from the County Commissioners' Court, and also to inquire whether said law regulating appeals from County Commissioners ought, or ought not, to be repealed, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, House a host of petitions were presented in favor of suppressing the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

Mr. Farley introduced the following Resolves:—

Resolved, as the sense of this Legislature, that we highly approve the patriotic course pursued by the Hon. Luther Seaverance, Hon. Freeman H. Morse, Hon. Robert P. Dunlap, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Hon. Joshua Herrick and Hon. Benjamin White, in their able opposition to, and their votes against the measure of annexation of Texas to this Union, by which the territory lying south of 39° deg. 30' min. N. latitude, may become a slave territory.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit a copy of these Resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State."

One gentleman proposed to have them referred to the retrenchment committee; and another to have them referred to the committee on the Insane Hospital. They lay over one day.

JAN. 30.—Senate. Mr. Tallman presented the following Resolves:—

Resolved, relating to the annexation of Tex-

as. Resolved, That this Legislature highly approves the resolves passed by the House of Representatives of the United States, January 25, 1845, admitting the Territory of the Republic of Texas into the Union.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit a copy of these Resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

They were laid on the table.

House.—Resolves in relation to the Annexation of Texas came back from the Senate, that body insisting upon its vote, passing the same to be engrossed, and non-concurring the House—indefinitely postponing them. A long debate ensued in which Barres, Allen,

Jan. 31.—Senate. Resolve in relation to Augustine Haines passed.

Finally passed—resolve in favor of Augustine Haines.

Mr. Frye, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred an order inquiring into the expediency of adopting the plurality system in elections—reported resolves on the first proposition, viz: That Representatives of the Legislature be elected by plurality vote after one unsuccessful trial. And request that they may be discharged relating to the election of Members of Congress, and recommend its reference to the next Legislature.

Resolves providing for an amendment of the Constitution in relation to the election of Members of the State Legislature.

House.—The Resolves introduced by Mr. Farley, complimenting our delegation in Congress for voting against Annexation, came up on their second reading. They were refused a second reading 66, to 51, and consequently killed. Motion was then made to take up the Resolves in favor of Annexation of Texas and occupation of Oregon, and concur with the Senate.—Messrs. Gerry and Kimball, from this County, advocated the passage of the Resolves; going largely into the merits of the question. The Resolves were passed in concurrence—Yea 63, Nays 44. Mr. Berry, by leave, laid on the table the following Resolves:

Resolved, That this Legislature approve the following Resolutions passed by the House of Representatives of the United States, Jan. 28, 1845, admitting the territory of the Republic of Texas into the Union.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit a copy of these Resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress. Adjourned.

CONGRESS.

TEXAS RESOLUTIONS PASSED THE HOUSE.

The Texas Resolutions passed the House of Representatives a week ago last Saturday.—The following is a copy of the Resolutions as they passed.

The following is a copy of Mr. Milton Brown's resolution:—Joint resolution declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas as a State into the Union.

Be it resolved, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in convention assembled with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the Union.

And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following guarantees, to wit:—

1. Said State to be formed subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments; and that the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of the said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the 1st day of January, 1846.

2. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs; and also all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports & harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, armaments, all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes and dues of every kind, which may belong to, or be due and owing said Republic, and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands after discharging said debts and liabilities of said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas, to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

3. New States of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of the said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise, shall be admitted into this Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire.

The vote was 120 in favor and 98 against them. Seven whigs voted in favor and 113 Democrats. Twenty five Democrats voted against it, and 73 Whigs. All the delegations from this State, except Mr. Shepard Gary, voted against the Resolutions, viz: Dunlap, Seaverance, Hamlin, Horrick, White, and Morse.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit a copy of these Resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

They were laid on the table.

House.—Resolves in relation to the Annexation of Texas came back from the Senate, that body insisting upon its vote, passing the same to be engrossed, and non-concurring the House—indefinitely postponing them. A long debate ensued in which Barres, Allen,

To the Democratic Republicans of Maine.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, January 27, 1845.

On the 25th instant, a joint resolution, consenting to the annexation of the republic of Texas to our Union, passed the House of Representatives. Against the resolution we deemed it our imperative duty to vote. We refer you very briefly the principal reason which controlled our votes.

We were all desirous and anxious to have Texas annexed to the Union. The terms and conditions were what we could not assent to.

We believed, upon "just and honorable" terms, that the territory should have been divided into equal, or nearly equal, portions of

free and slave territory—or at least that that question should remain open, to be settled

hereafter; while in fact the terms are such as, in our opinion, to be just, fair and honorable

and what the free States had a right to expect;

but without which we felt compelled, though with reluctance, to vote against the measure.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

GIVE YOUR CHILD A NEWSPAPER.

A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are very familiar, and he will make progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with advancement.—The mother of a family, being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of children, should herself be instructed. A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading or study, are of course more considerate and more easily governed. How many thoughtless young men have spent their earnings in a tavern or grog shop, who ought to have been reading! How many parents, who have not spent twenty dollars for books for their families, would have given thousands to reclaim a son or a daughter who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation!

COMPLIMENTARY.—It is not often we meet, in the works of English travellers, with language as complimentary to the American character, as the following we find in Littell's 'Living Age,' taken from Godley's 'Letters from America.'

"The more," says he, "I travelled through the country, the more I was struck with the remarkable average intelligence which prevails; I never met a stupid American; I never met one from whose conversation much information might not be gained, or who did not appear familiar with life and business, and qualified to make his way in them. There is one singular proof of the general energy and capacity for business which early habits of self-independence have produced. Almost every American understands politics, takes a lively interest in them, (though many abstain, under discouragement or disgust, from taking a practical part,) and is familiar not only with the affairs of his own township or county, but with those of the State and the Union; almost every man reads about a dozen newspapers every day, and will talk to you for hours about the tariff, and the Bank, and the Ashburton treaty. Now, any where else the result of all this would be the neglect of private business; not so here; an American seems to have time not only for his own affairs, but for those of the commonwealth, and to find it easy to reconcile the apparent inconsistent pursuits of a bustling politician and a steady man of business."

You Shall Believe.—Belief is not an act of the will. Sufficient evidence compels our assent, so listen, reader, and I will convince you that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry far exceeds remedy for diseases of our climate to be found in this country. It is formed by chemical extracts from vegetables (the Wild Cherry, Pine, &c.) that naturally seem to have placed here as antidotes to all affections of the Lungs and Liver, but our ever changing climate induces, after the skill of our greatest physicians was exhausted, it has saved Asthma in various cases. It cured a lady of an incipient Consumption, whose family had all died of the same disease. Refer to Isaac Platt, Esq., Editor of the "Poughkeepsie Eagle." Thomas Cozens, Haddonfield, N. J., testifies, under oath, that it cured him of an internal Abscess, violent Cough, raising of Blood, &c., and he was deemed beyond hope. We could refer to plenty of such instances of its uncommon power. The doubts are invited to inquire of individuals and cases that we allude to, as we publish no statements that will not bear the most rigid scrutiny.

[See Adv. of Dr. Wistar's Balsam in another column of this paper.]

MARRIED.

In this town, by John Bennett, Esq., Mr. Stephen D. Pratt, of this town, to Miss Sylvia Lewis, of Buckfield.

In Pownal, Mr. R. Shackley, of Portland, to Miss Eliza A. Blackstone.—Mr. Isaac E. Richardson, of N. Gloucester, to Miss Susan M. Davis.

In Sturbridge, Mass., Mr. David Benson, aged 51, years, to Miss Susan Hewett, aged 16.

David, like his namesake of old,
Who made old Goliah to rue it,
Went forth single handed and bold
And captured the heart of Miss Hewett.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS DANIEL C. WESTON, of Skowhegan, in the County of Somerset, and State of Maine, merchant, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1837, conveyed by deed or mortgage of that date, of John Agry Esq., Treasurer of the Trustees of Hallowell Academy, or his Successor in said office, two undivided fifth parts of all that part of Townships numbered Five, in the fifth range of Townships in the County of Oxford, which was granted to said Trustees by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which was conveyed to said Weston, John M. Pollard, on the 20th of June 1835, by said Agry, for and in behalf of said Trustees, which said deed includes, also one undivided third part of the following described sections and parts of sections of land, situated in the south half of said Township No. Five, Fifth range, and in that part of said Township granted by said Commonwealth to the Trustees of the Farmington Academy, viz.—Section one, four, five, six, seven, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fifteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, northwest, northeast, and southeast quarters of section three, northwest and northeast quarters of section seven—northwest, southwest, and southeast quarters of section fourteen—northwest, northeast, and northwest quarters of section nineteen—northeast, southeast quarter of section twenty-seven—northeast, quarter of section twenty-eight—northeast fractional half section twenty-nine.

The subscriber, the successor of said Agry, in the said office of Treasurer, by order of said Trustees, hereby gives notice, that the condition of the said mortgagee of said Weston, on the 14th of July, A. D. 1837, is broken, by reason thereof he, for and in behalf of said Trustees, claims a foreclosure thereof.

ANDREW MASTERS, Treasurer,

of Hallowell Academy.

Jallowell Jan. 17, 1844.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public Auction, by virtue of Letters of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, in said dwelling house of the subscriber in Bethel, in said County of Oxford, on the first Saturday of April next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, the reverence of the Widow's Dower in all the real estate of which Benjamin Russell, late of Bethel, deceased, died sold and possessed, situated in said Bethel.

A more particular description, and terms of sale, made known at the time and place of sale.

JAMES WALKER, Administrator.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Sarah E. Elliott, has left my Bed and Board, without my justifiable cause, and refuses to return and live with me. These are to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

DAVID C. ELLIOTT.

Bethel, September 15, 1844.

*39

To the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford.

DAVID DURGIN of Hiram in the County aforesaid, respectfully represents that William Durgin, of Lovell in said County, died on the eighteenth day of January A. D. 1841. Seized and possessed of real estate, goods and chattels, rights and credits which ought to be administered according to law; that thirty days have elapsed since the decease of said William Durgin, and the Widow and next of kin having neglected to take the administration of said Estate, but neglect so to do; your petitioner further represents that he is a principal creditor of said deceased. Wherefore he prays your Honor that administration of said Estate may be granted to him.

DAVID DURGIN.

January 21, 1845.

*39

To a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

On the foregoing Petition it was Ordered, that the Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy hereof and of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

*39

Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

To the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford.

THE Inhabitants of the town of Cornish, in the County of York, Caleb R. Ayer, their Agent, represent, that Wm. Towle late of Porter in said County, deceased, by his bond, under seal of that date, being then in full life, by his bond, under seal of John Pendexter, the following described real Estate, to wit; "Twenty five acres upland in Porter in the County of Oxford, to begin on the town line between Porter and Freedom, sixteen rods a southerly course on said town line, as fully described in said bond, upon the condition that said Pendexter paid or caused to paid to him, the sum of one hundred and thirty five dollars in four years then next and following: Now your petitioner avers, that said Pendexter has fully performed the aforesaid condition of his part, performed, but that the said bond has been prevented by death, from making and executing a deed as aforesaid, and your Petitioner represents that said Pendexter subsequently, for a valuable consideration, transferred and assigned said bond to your petitioners, and that Joseph Towle is the legal administrator of the said William Towle.

Wherefore they pray your Honor to grant license to the said Joseph Towle, empowering him to make and execute a deed to your petitioners pursuant to said ob-

ligation.

CALEB R. AYER, Agent.

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CALEB R. AYER, Agent.

• 10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce
a better Compound for Family use

than the
**GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.**

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States
and the Canadas.—The Pill, well called the Lion
of the Day, arises principally recommended to the medical
profession of all those subject to the attacks of Bilious, Dyspeptic,
and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, & bowels. Those
Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany,
and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the
United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family
Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Veg-
etable Kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation
and effects. Their medicinal preparation, made in
closely closed vessels, and univalved in their vessels. They have long
received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical
Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, Dr. Gresham, of N. York;
Dr. Delamer, Dr. Hauseck, and Dr. Landau, of Doctors' County;
and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have
long stood at the head of their profession.

Again gastric irritation debilitates the digestive organs and
becomes a fruitful source of disease; in some people *Dyspepsia*,
in others, *Liver Complaint*, *Rheumatism*, *Hypochondria*,
Asthma, *Gout*, *Piles*, *Epilepsy*, *Low Spirits*, *Chronic Di-arrhoea*, *Pneumonia Consumption*, *Sick Headache*, *Faintness*,
and *Bilious Fever*. Even *Ague*, *Herpetic*, *Cystitis*,
Female Weakness, *Jaw-disease*, *Sciatica*, *Con-
stant Fever*, *Erysipelas*, *Scald Head*, *Inflammation*, and
Bilious Complaints. These different complaints, each one
and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally de-
leterious, and perhaps fatal to man in life. Like bad legis-
lation, one bad law must be supported by others equally injurious
to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy
body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which is
tuned in unison, and the least injury to any one it follows
disorder.

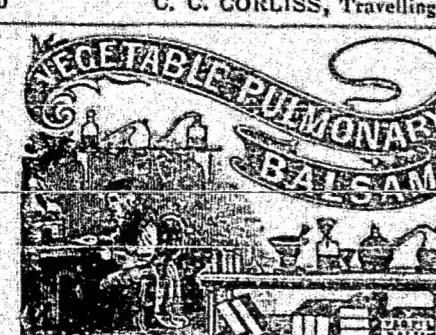
These Pills are not intended merely to purge, as some
will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that
has run down, and regulate the whole human frame, so as to
remove all obstruction and assist nature in its vital laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the
Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

For full particulars, see small circular deposited with each
agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
South Webb, C. Kimball, and J. Walker.
Wellesley, C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Park, Houghton & Biabee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. E. Edwards.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, C. Knapp, O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blase, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.
C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.



For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all
Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BAL-
SAM is an old, well tried, and almost universally
proved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15
or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England
and also very extensively at the South and West. It is
recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable
physicians as a safe, convenient and very efficacious medi-
cine, and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long
time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above
complaints excepting the American public.

The proprietors of this article have resorted to the style of
advertising which is often adopted at this time. They
do not wish to detract the circulation and unopposed
appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience, of a
diligent public. There are few individuals in New England
who have not used this preparation, themselves, or who have
no friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from
physicians and others, having for many years been published,
it is necessary to add only at this time. Be sure to
get the genuine. Of course, we whose name, "Vege-
table Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which are
now in the market, are to be distinguished. Care is taken
in consequence of the great number of false names, to
have it signed, Wm. J. Carter, Importer by Retail,
Wing & Carter, their dealers, 54 Clinton street, Boston,
and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and other agents
generally. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

DR. WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The best medicine known to man for insipient Consumption,
Tuberculosis, &c. of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Ulcers
of the Liver, & Stomach, and all diseases of the Vagina, &c. &c.
gums, may be had of Agents in Boston.

25-30 physicians and apothecaries in Boston, & New
England, are every respect, J. F. W. FOWLE, & Son, Importers
of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, &c. &c. &c.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to
S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St. Boston, sole agent for
New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Den-
ton & Co.; North Livermore, J. Congdon, Canton Mills, J.
M. Weston, Dixfield, T. Chase; Rumford, Jos. Grindell;
Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. P. W. Gould;
E. Wilton; J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.—July 16.

NOTICE!—CAUTION!

A person calling himself NORCROSS is travelling along the N.
E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pill,
with our name engraved, which is a forgery and will be pun-
ished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any
other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if
they do, they may make themselves equally liable.

We are determined to prosecute such encroachments upon
our rights, and all such great injustice, going to the extreme
of the law. Valuable information leading to the prosecution of
the culprit will be faithfully received and rewarded
by the subscribers.

TH. ROBERTS & CO.,
117 Fulton St., N. York.

July 1, 1844.

The patrons of Parr's Life Pill will bear this in mind
that all Agents for the sale of the "Genius" are intrusted
with a certificate of Agency, signed **SETH W. FOWLE**,
who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Wash-
ington Street, Boston.

is Aug. 27, 1844.

DR. JOHN BUZZELL'S Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable
when used alone in all cases of chronic affections in the
stomach, & bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, &
other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased
state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, loss of sleep,
constipation, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma,
Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Ulcers, Faintness
and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck,
and an excellent purifier of the Blood. These Bitter
Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany,
and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the
United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family
Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Veg-
etable Kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation
and effects. Their medicinal preparation, made in
closely closed vessels, and unvalved in their vessels, has
long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical
Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, Dr. Gresham, of N. York;
Dr. Delamer, Dr. Hauseck, and Dr. Landau, of Doctors' County;
and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have
long stood at the head of their profession.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivaled for the cure
of nervous or Bilious headache, convulsions, indigestion, &c.
and other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased
state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, loss of sleep,
constipation, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma,
Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Ulcers, Faintness
and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck,
and an excellent purifier of the Blood. These Bitter
Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany,
and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the
United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family
Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Veg-
etable Kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation
and effects. Their medicinal preparation, made in
closely closed vessels, and unvalved in their vessels, has
long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical
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**ANTI-ACID AND CARBONATIVE
PREPARATION.**

This medicine has been successfully used for nervous and
neuritic, and inflammatory diseases, in all cases of
nervous indigestion and hysterical fits, convulsions, &c. &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivaled for the cure
of all cases of coughing, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

It is a safe remedy for sore throats, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

**COMPOUND STRENGTHENING
TINCTURE.**

All who have suffered from the effects of a cold, &c. &c. &c. &c.

It is a safe remedy for sore throats, &c. &c. &c. &c.

**HERMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE
POWDER.**

This medicine may be relied upon to give instant relief,
and to prevent, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

**ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING
POWDER.**

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids
which proceed the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and
other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford
J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Buck-
er & Co.; Buckfield, S. Brigham; North Livermore, J. Conard; Canton Mills
J. M. Damon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Gates; Rumford, John
Graham; Rumford Center, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F.
W. Gould; Russ & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Wash-
burn; J. Weston; Rumford, Wm. Wardwell; Lebanon, L. S.
Dunn; Mexico, J. M. Wardwell; Jefferson, L. S. Damon;
Minor, J. Parsons; Bethel, K. H. Wardwell; Hallowell, D. S.
West, Bethel, H. Wardwell; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Norway,
M. W. Kimball; Rumford, Pmt, O. C. Bolster; Peru, L.
Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 23, 1844—*et cetera*.

**THE GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY**

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption.

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs,
Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN
BALM, or LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. B.
Budapesti, of Hungary, and introduced into the United
States under the management of the subscriber.

The extraordinary success of this remedy in the cure of
Pulmonary Disease, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

for treatment see W. B. FOWLE'S CARBONATE
of Potash, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

It is the first time the medical virtue of SALSAPARILLA
has been so well known, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

and the result has been most singular, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish instances
so admirably adapted to PENTUY, SOUTHWICK, and SWINSTEAD,
the human system.

These Bitters are unequalled, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

powerful purgatives were used in moderate quantity, &c. &c.

so as to avoid the danger that may be given to persons in
the most delicate, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

They are perfectly safe, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

And future PARR's, be blessed with hundred days."

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